

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.70

Daily only, one year, \$9.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Sunday only, one year, \$2.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily per week, by carrier, 15 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions to any of our numerous papers, or send

to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should enclose an eight-page paper

a one-cent postage stamp on a twelve-cent stamp

paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage

is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

F. R. K. American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibbs House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Dearing, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Ebbitt

House.

A Special Double Number.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant,

the Journal will issue a sixteen-page paper

containing, besides the news of the day

and the usual variety of reading matter, a

large amount of matter specially prepared

for this issue. Among other features of

interest will be one entirely unique, viz: a

full-page county map of Indiana, showing

the area of each county, the population of

each county in 1880 and in 1890, the debt of

each county in 1890, and the number of

public school pupils in 1890. An ingenious

diagram will show the relative rank of

each county in all other respects. Take

Hamilton county for example. The map

will show the area of the county to be 400

square miles; population in 1880, 21,801;

population in 1890, 25,123; county debt in

1890, \$2,627; number of public school pupils,

7,035; rank among the other counties in

area, 43d; rank in population, 57th; rank in

debt, 64th; rank in percentage of public

school pupils, 26th; increase in population

from 1880 to 1890, 1,522; population of the

county seat in 1890, 3,054. The same will be

shown for every county in the State.

Where there has been a decrease in population

that also will be shown. There will also

be a summary showing the area of the

State, total population in 1880 and 1890, total

State debt, total county debt, total of

the public school pupils, and relative

rank of the State among the other States

in all these respects. There will also be a

list of the cities and towns in Indiana hav-

ing more than 2,000 inhabitants, together

with valuable statistics concerning the

State institutions and its agricultural,

manufacturing and mining interests. This

unique and valuable map should be in the

hands of every citizen of Indiana.

Another special feature will be a detailed

account of the organization of the Journal

in all its departments, business, editorial,

mechanical, etc., with cuts and descriptions

of its two Hoe perfecting presses, an

interesting description of the stereotyping

process, etc. There will be other special

features of equal interest.

The Journal will print a very large edition

of this issue; and it will have a wide

circulation in addition to the regular cir-

culation of the paper. It offers unusual in-

ducements to advertisers, and agents every-

where should increase their orders.

If the smart city of Chicago can be

bounced out of the greatest municipal

franchise ever granted, what protection

can unsophisticated strangers expect

who visit the world's fair?

The free-trade organ has ceased to

make remarks about the "tin-plate liar."

Its editor has learned that intelligent

people know that that particular brand

of liar is in the free-trade sanctum.

A WASHINGTON special says that Senator

Stanford's recent attack of the grip

has not impaired his general health, but

has affected his legs. That ends his

presidential boom, for how could a man

run for President without good legs?

The Cleveland organ keeps proclaim-

ing "Ohio is for Cleveland, New Jersey

is against Hill," and so on. Now, all

this may come true, but the trouble with

Mr. Cleveland is that, on the face of the

returns, New York is for Hill and

against him.

While the Democratic House has re-

duced the appropriations for Indian and

District of Columbia schools a few

thousand dollars, it is all made up on

private-bill day, when the Speaker's

friends slip through their little schemes

with an appropriation appendage.

If a half-dozen citizens should get a

receiver for the city government on the

ground that it is a menace to the inter-

ests of the city no rational man would

sign a bond protecting the city against

loss in the event the management of

municipal affairs should be restored to it.

dy for the evils it was intended to cure it is a failure. Almost all of those interviewed favored the principles of the law and the objects aimed at, but strongly condemned it as now carried out. If it is a failure the fault is mainly with the railroads, and it is very questionable whether any law of a similar nature could be enacted which many of the roads would not systematically ignore and violate. When the public once reaches this conclusion it will be well advanced toward demanding government control of the railroads.

THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

A London cablegram quotes Secretary Foster as saying, in a published interview, that the gold shipments now being made from the United States to Europe will not have any serious effect upon the monetary situation in this country, as the gold can be well spared. It is to be hoped the Secretary's cheerful view of the situation will prove to be correct, but there is some reason to doubt it. He is in a situation to know, and his opinion on the subject is entitled to weight, and yet there are skilled financiers who do not share his confidence that the present outflow of gold does not imply any serious disturbance of the monetary situation in this country.

Last spring and summer, when large shipments of gold from this country to Europe continued during several months, nobody felt alarmed, because it was universally believed that when our great crops began to be marketed the tide would turn and the gold come back. The short crops in Europe and the unusually large surplus in this country made this view of the case extremely probable. It was partially verified by the fact that in the fall and early winter the tide did turn, and large shipments of gold were made from Europe to the United States. This movement continued for some time, but the amount of gold that came back was considerably less than that which had gone abroad. Now the tide has turned again, and gold is going from this country to Europe. The fact that this has occurred while we are shipping grain to Europe, and while a large part of last year's crop remains unmarketed, is strange, to say the least. In a healthy condition of monetary affairs, with the balance of trade in our favor, gold ought to be coming steadily from Europe to this country, instead of which it is going the other way. It may be true, as Secretary Foster says, that this will not have any serious effect upon the monetary situation in this country, but it would be more satisfactory if he would explain the movement and give reasons why it need not be regarded as alarming.

The weak point in the monetary situation in this country is the combined accumulation of silver by the government and the issue of \$4,000,000 in silver certificates. There is now outstanding \$73,000,000 in paper money, which is maintained at par with gold, with a redemption fund of a little over \$102,000,000. In other words, the treasury reserve to maintain gold payments is only about 14 per cent. of the amount of paper money in circulation, and this amount is being increased by the issue of \$4,000,000 of silver notes monthly. This situation seems to afford a sufficient explanation of the present outflow of gold, and if it is a correct explanation, it should beget alarm instead of confidence. If things continue on this morning before long and find gold quoted at a premium, or, putting it another way, find our paper money below par. The constant diminution of our gold supply and the steady increase of the volume of our paper currency are not healthy signs.

ONE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

The directors of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company in Chicago would never have thought of selecting a Republican of prominence for manager of their railway in this city because the city government should be in accord with that party. No Republican, as a Republican, would have made such a suggestion to the directors, and if he had the directors would not have listened to it. They know that while Republicans generally could be relied upon for fair dealing, a Republican city government could not be manipulated to sacrifice the people's interests to a street-railway company. They knew this by experience. When they were made to believe that the Indianapolis City Council and government generally would be Democratic, it did not require an elaborate explanation to convince them that the way to get such a charter as they have desired and worked for was to put the management of their affairs in the hands of an active and influential Democrat. When the man was introduced to them who could control the two Democratic papers which had been fighting the company for years, who had a pull upon the Mayor, whose influence was potent in the selection of the Board of Public Works, and whose influence in connection with the railway company would be prized by Democratic candidates for the Council, the directors astonished Indianapolis one fine day with their appointment. Those who were in the plot immediately gave it away by going about town and, in the most emphatic manner, assuring people that there was "no politics in it." Yet the first expression of opinion by both parties was that there was politics in it, and some Democrats who have much tongue and no discretion declared that the "deal" had made Marion county "solid for the Democracy for many years." The influence of the street-railway was felt in the city canvass from the hour of the change. It became as much an element in manipulating votes as the local worker. So much did the management contribute to the Mayor's re-election that he was regarded as their man, and he, himself, recognized the claim by withdrawing his approval from the Youtz franchise, which he had endorsed. The plotters were only waiting to get matters in shape with the new Council when the first strike very suddenly appeared and created a public sentiment which would

have made it political bar-kiri for the Democratic combine to have carried out the arrangement of the leaders with the street-railway management, even with the most zealous efforts of the two Democratic newspapers in its support. The strike prevented the consummation of the deal which began by making the management of the street-railroad company an adjunct of the Democratic party, and would have ended in a charter sacrificing the interests of the city but for the strike.

It is important in this connection to emphasize the fact that no such deal could have been made with two or three leading Republicans, because the party in such a city has no boss or half dozen of bosses controlling and manipulating the city government. The attempt would have incited a general revolt.

MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

The Democrats must now face the music on the Bland bill. By a vote nearly three to one the House has assigned a day for consideration of the measure proposed by Speaker Crisp's coinage committee, which provides for the free coinage and the free issue of legal-tender notes on silver bullion at its coinage value, after which the House will go on record on the merits of the bill. This is what all Democrats who have a particle of political sagacity desired not to do, and what the pig-headed, always-wrong average Democratic Congressman from the West and South was determined upon doing. It is probable that the Republicans voted upon both sides, but assuming that the seventy votes against consideration were those of Democrats the rest of the 236 Democratic members are in favor of free coinage. With the free coinage element is greater than it has lately been estimated. In fact, the emphatic Harter, of Ohio, and the Massachusetts daffodils were claiming, two weeks ago, that it was very probable the Democrats themselves would vote down a resolution to consider the Bland bill before the next session. It now appears that all the votes of the Republicans, if they had been added to those of the anti-silver coinage Democrats, would not have sufficed to defeat the resolution of the committee on rules to fix a day. In view of these facts, the recent prediction of Mr. Edward Atkinson, the chief mugwump of Massachusetts, that "the Democrats of the House of themselves would vote to set aside the Bland bill," shows how thoroughly so bright a man as he is can be deceived regarding the true inwardness and unaccountable stupidity of Democratic Congressmen.

As has been stated by the Journal, the surest method to give the mischievous silver agitation its final quietus is to bring it to a vote in both houses of Congress and let it go to the President. By so doing the intelligent people of the country will know how to vote in order to keep the silver agitation down until Europe, seeing no hope of the United States assuming the silver burden of the world, will come forward to assume its share of the responsibility.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

A gentleman who recently visited Washington and sounded members of Congress in regard to the anti-option bill expresses the opinion that it will pass the House, but may be defeated in the Senate. Public sentiment is not as strong in favor of the measure as it was a few weeks ago, there being a growing opinion that it is unwise for Congress to attempt to regulate the markets by legislation, if, indeed, it is not wholly impracticable.

The history of the bill to prohibit speculating in gold is a case in point, at least so far as illustrating the difficulty of regulating such matters by law is concerned. The year 1864 was the darkest period of the war. The result was in doubt, the Democratic party in national convention had declared in favor of a dishonorable peace, specie payments had been suspended since 1861, and everything looked dark. The credit of the government, as represented by the premium on gold, fluctuated with every change in the military situation. A Union victory sent it up and a defeat sent it down. The average price of a gold dollar in 1864 was \$1.55 in greenbacks. In the spring of that year the administration became imbued with the idea that the premium on gold was the result of a conspiracy, and it was determined to try and break it up by asking for the enactment of a law prohibiting gold speculation. The bill was reported by Senator Sherman April 15, 1864. He said: "We are confident that mere speculative operations in gold at this time have an injurious effect upon the public credit, and that the sale of gold by a party who has no gold to sell is injurious by exciting gold speculation." He admitted that the finance committee were not sure that the law would accomplish the desired result, but they were in favor of trying it. The bill passed and was signed by President Lincoln. While it was pending the price of gold continued to advance, touching \$1.90 in May. On the 18th of June, the day after the bill became a law, gold was quoted at \$1.98. On the 21st of June it was quoted at \$2.04, a gold dollar being worth \$2.04 in greenbacks. Business was paralyzed and the country was on the verge of a panic. Congress was overwhelmed with letters and petitions asking for the repeal of the law. On the 23d of June, four days after the bill had become a law, a bill was introduced to repeal it. While this was pending gold advanced to \$2.20 on June 24 and to \$2.30 on June 29. July 1 it opened at \$2.35, but dropped 35 cents on a rumor of the repeal of the act. As soon as the repealing act could be reached it was passed by an overwhelming majority and was signed by the President within an hour after it passed. It was in force fifteen days, and not only did no good, but a great deal of harm. It was a dead failure.

When the McKinley tariff bill became a law there was a lined-out trust. The duty was increased from 25 to 32 cents a gallon. Instead of the price going up it has fallen from 62 cents a gallon at the time the law was passed to 37 cents a gallon in February, 1892, while the trust has gone where "the woodbine twined." This is one of the results which disprove the whole free-trade assumption.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Crede, the new Colorado silver-mining camp, says one of the owners told him that if the free-coinage bill passed "the mines would be rushed for all there is in them, as he favored silver dollars upon a basis of 70 cents silver and 30 cents fiat. He

options presents some points of parallelism to the attempt to prohibit speculation in gold. The business of dealing in options might be prevented, but it is very doubtful if the operation of the law in its effect on prices would be what its friends predict.

DEMOCRACY'S FOREIGN ALLIES.

If there were no other evidence of the wisdom of protection as an American policy it would be found in the anxiety of foreigners to have it done away with in order to advance their own interests. L'Independence Belge, a leading paper of Brussels, Belgium, has an editorial on American politics, in which it says:

"We in Europe behold without sorrow every occurrence likely to enfeeble the Republican party and increase the chances of the Democrats at the approaching election. If the candidacy of ex-President Cleveland, who is frankly for free trade, does not seem able to obtain a sufficient number of votes, being undermined by that of Mr. Hill, Governor of New York, at least it is certain that the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will have for a platform the policy of a revision, more or less radical, of the ultra-protectionist tariff enacted by the present administration of the United States. Every incident which intensifies the dissensions of the Republican party and diminishes the probability of the control of affairs by that party for a new term of four years, must assist in the triumph of the Democratic party, because of free trade, which to-day is more than ever necessary for us."

Here is a plain admission that the manufacturers and exporters of Belgium, who represent about the worst pauper labor of Europe, are directly interested in the success of the Democratic party in this country, because that party represents the cause of free trade, which, says this Brussels paper, "is more than ever necessary for us." Patriotic Americans ought not to desire any better reason for opposing a party which advocates free trade than that our commercial rivals and enemies abroad are all in favor of the same policy. As for the advocates of protection, they do not need any better reply to foreign critics than the words of the London Times, which said in a recent editorial: "The United States do not approach the question from the same point of view as ourselves. The object of their statesmen is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally, but to keep up, by whatever means, the standard of comfort among the laboring classes."

The report that ex-Secretary Whitney, of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, has been in Washington in consultation with Senators Hill and Carlisle, Speaker Crisp and others, has given rise to the conjecture that he is to be a compromise candidate of Cleveland and Hill. While he has been a friend of Mr. Cleveland he has maintained amicable relations with Tammany, and therefore would be in a position to be a compromise candidate. The moment he is named, however, several papers which are not Republican call attention to the fact that he is, by marriage at least, connected with the Standard Oil Trust, and one of them recalls the current opinion that the profits of Mr. Whitney's bachelor brother from this huge monopoly furnished the sinews for the social campaign of the Whittys when he was Secretary of the Navy, which added real features to the extravagance of Washington life. Still it would be quite characteristic of the Democratic leaders, who are always raising a demagogic howl against corporations and monopolies, to turn for a presidential candidate to a man whose name has for years been associated with the greatest monopoly in the country.

THERE is no Democratic paper in the State of New York, and certainly none in New York city, which sees and expresses things as clearly as does the Brooklyn Eagle. It is now engaged in an effort to get an appreciation of the situation into the Democratic head, and in one of a series of editorials along that line, it says:

"The Eagle, as a Democrat without being so, has been steadily and honestly Harrison was underrated by those who made light of him and by those Democrats who did not realize that he was proving a very acceptable man to the general membership of his party. Politics aside, his administration has been clean and unimpeachable. The public business has been managed by the various departments. The appointments to office have neither been patronage nor favoritism, but have averaged well. The notable representation given to the Democracy in federal judgeships has been novel and commendable."

After a few observations to the effect that it is possible for the Democrats to beat General Harrison with an able Democrat on a platform of Jeffersonian principles, it proceeds:

Nevertheless, those who think that under any circumstances Harrison will not run will not make up their minds to confidence and reason what he lacks of magnetism and enthusiasm, which are really factors of distrust in a long canvass. Harrison is a man of no great ability, but he is underestimated any more than the abilities of the President himself can safely be.

EDWARD BELLAIR's New Nation thinks the Indianapolis street-car strike is a powerful argument against leaving great public services in the hands of private corporations, and that it should be sufficient to convert anybody to a belief in municipal ownership. Just so; but suppose the city owned and operated its street-car lines and the employees had become dissatisfied, as employees are likely to do under any ownership, what sort of a mess would our inefficient city government have made of a strike at first hand? Mr. Bellaire's theories might work all right in his ideal municipality, but he doesn't know our weak-kneed Mayor, our own and only Baskirk, or their feeble and eccentric official associates. Bad as the whole business was, it might have been worse under the conditions suggested.

When the McKinley tariff bill became a law there was a lined-out trust. The duty was increased from 25 to 32 cents a gallon. Instead of the price going up it has fallen from 62 cents a gallon at the time the law was passed to 37 cents a gallon in February, 1892, while the trust has gone where "the woodbine twined." This is one of the results which disprove the whole free-trade assumption.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Crede, the new Colorado silver-mining camp, says one of the owners told him that if the free-coinage bill passed "the mines would be rushed for all there is in them, as he favored silver dollars upon a basis of 70 cents silver and 30 cents fiat. He

insisted, however, that the 'fiat' should represent to him something more substantial." This is the secret of the anxiety of the mine-owners for free coinage. They want to get a dollar for every 70 cents' worth of silver and then have the seventy-cent-dollar forced on other people at 100 cents.

The New York Senate has passed a "drafted men's bill," which has for its object the reimbursement of the money paid by men who were drafted during the war and paid commutation. It seems that a clique of speculators have bought up the claims and now propose to make a good thing out of the transaction.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CONRAYS, of Delaware, is likely to die soon, and it is already arranged that Senator Gray shall be given his position and ex-Secretary Bayard appointed to succeed Gray in the Senate. Delaware is always uneasy when she is not represented in the Senate by a Saulsbury or a Bayard.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR denies that he is drawing salary as United States minister to China. He says his resignation was accepted last October, and that he was paid up to June 30. There has been a good deal of vigorous lying about the matter by the Democratic and Gump press.

ONE of the things which may make Governor Boies a strong Democratic candidate for President is the fact that in 1884 he voted for James G. Blaine, but the fact that a man voted for Cleveland that year would not commend him to the average Republican as a party candidate.

In the excitement of the past ten days the presidential boom of Isaac Pusey Gray has been somewhat neglected in this vicinity, but his friends count the hostility of the News as greatly in his favor and the Clevelandish coolness of the Sentinel as not a disadvantage.

THIS insanity plea in criminal cases fell into comparative disuse for a time, but has revived again with more than its original scope. Formerly it was offered only in behalf of murderers, but is now presented in extenuation of various moral lapses, as in the case of Cyrus Field's son. As for the murderers, they are all insane if their friends and their lawyers are to be believed. Alice Mitchell, who cut her friend Freda Ward's throat, is declared to be mentally diseased, and Dr. Seudder, of Chicago, charged with having beaten his mother-in-law to death, is said to be a lunatic, though nobody in either case seems to have suspected such a thing before. Insanity experts sometimes go so far as to say every human being is out of balance in his intellectual department, and this may be true, but it is the experts can detect this irregularity in ordinary individuals they ought to be able to point out the dangerous stage where it develops itself in time for the dear friends and mothers-in-law of the afflicted ones to escape. Insanity sharpshooters do not know so much unless they can know more.

Lost—From the columns of the Evening News a standing editorial reading thus: "This is the best city government Indianapolis ever had." Finder will please return and get liberal reward. d. w. t.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. CLEVELAND is said to live in apprehension that her little daughter will be kidnapped by some ruffian villain. Mr. Bayard is said to be suffering of a million was in gratitude of his recovery from blood-poisoning caused by a nail in his shoe.

THE Salvation Army publishes thirty-one weekly newspapers and five monthly magazines in thirty-seven different colonies and countries, with a total annual circulation of 45,000,000 copies. RICHARD WAGNER's son Siegfried, now a young man of twenty-one, is said to resemble the composer in appearance not a little. His mother is training him to manage the Bayreuth interests when she is gone.

THE late Dr. Junker, the African explorer, put more faith in Livingston's than in Stanley's way of advancing through the Dark Continent. He never killed a native, and for the most part traveled without a weapon, but still achieved what he wanted.

It seems that at Hyderabad a photographic studio has been opened in which the operators are all women. The Korean king, who is said to be a very handsome man, has been declared that photography should be included in the prohibition, since it is proper to make more perfect light of the subject.

DISNEY has no rival in the art of making graceful compliments. When the Chinese ambassador once conveyed to him, through an interpreter, his regret that he could not speak English, Disney replied that he would be glad to do so, and would remain in this country until he could speak Chinese.

It is said that since Mr. Charles H. Cummings, the husband of Mary Parker, the well-known actress, died, his estate, which was valued at \$1,000,000, has been rejected as a director in the Lenox Valley Railroad Company, the lady has gone out of her way to avoid riding on her own line, and that she is a conductor in the employ of the company.

MR. SPURGEON's love for his domestic pets was one of his most prominent characteristics. He had a famous cat whose affection for his master made him a well-known visitor to the dining room. He was exceedingly proud of the patronage lavished upon him. In the farm stock he was particularly fond of his pig, which he always exhibited deep interest.

THE little literary journal "Brains," of Boston, has made an arrangement with Walter Blackburne, the author of the Dodge paper appearing monthly in the New England Magazine, for a series of articles dealing with literature and social philosophy. Mr. Harte is beginning to attract attention with his fearless and independent criticism and his good-natured cynicism.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD says that our national library now contains nearly 700,000 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets, and that the yearly increase of books is from 15,000 to 20,000. The library is now abnormally crowded, space allotted to it in the Capitol building having been full fifteen years ago. Probably the new building will not be ready for occupancy for four years to come. It is to cover three acres, and will hold 4,000,000 volumes.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT JURIST.

Attorney-General Miller Eulogizes the Late Associate Justice Bradley.

An Ambitious Boy's Rise from a Peddler of Charcoal to a Member of the Highest Court in the Land—A Modest Man.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Supreme Court to-day listened to eulogies on the late Justice Bradley. Attorney-General Miller presented the resolutions, and followed them with a tribute to the lamented jurist. Chief-Justice Fuller responded. Addresses were also made by members of the bar.